

years from and after the 1st of March, 1850, when the Senate withdrew.

The following communication was received from Hon. Solomon Foot and read:

Sir:—Having been elected by the respective Houses of the Legislature to represent the State of Vermont, I take this occasion to communicate to the General Assembly my acceptance of the appointment and assurance of my profound sense of gratitude and obligation for the distinguished honor.

With sentiments of personal regard for yourself, and the individual members of the body over which you preside, I am most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SOLOMON FOOT.
Montpelier, Oct. 17th, 1850.

The petition of Zerah Howe and 150 others for an alteration of license law, was presented and referred to a select committee to be raised on petitions of a like import.

Adjourned.
FRIDAY, OCT. 18.
SENATE.
Prayer by the Chaplain.

The chair announced a joint resolution on the death of General Taylor. Senators Seymour, Parker and Colburn; also on the petition of Rodney Roby and others. Senators Weston, Higelow and Crossley.

Engrossed Bill. Relating to the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors; passed.

Resolutions. By Mr. Platt that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourn till Monday, 2 p. m. Mr. Parker moved to amend by changing time to Tuesday 10 a. m.; accepted. Senators Dewey and Tufts opposed the resolution. Mr. Dewey then moved to amend, deducting the *per diem* wages of Senators while absent, during the time of adjournment which was lost 26 to 2. Mr. Dewey spoke against the adoption of the resolution and on his call the yeas and nays were taken and the resolution adopted, 20 to 8. By Mr. Rice, that the Librarian be instructed to purchase 75 vols. of Niles Register; referred to committee on library. By Mr. Marvin, that the committee on roads inquire into the expediency of altering the railroad law of 1849 so as to provide a specific time for fencing, making farm crossings and cattle guards and bridges and making every corporation liable for damages incurred in consequence of delay; adopted.

The bill extending the time for the survey and location of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence railroad was supported by Messrs Seymour, Tufts and Dewey, and opposed by Messrs. Royce & Weston. Engrossment refused, 14 to 9.

HOUSE.
Prayer by Rev. W. H. Lord.
The two Houses met in Joint Assembly agreeable to adjournment on the 15th to elect Auditor of Accounts. F. E. Woodbridge was nominated by Mr. Grandey, and S. H. Hodges by Mr. Everts.

First Ballot. 3d.
Whole number, 222 2/3
F. E. Woodbridge, 96 1/2
S. H. Hodges, 65 2
R. Richardson, 69 9/2
Scattering, 2 7

So on the third ballot F. E. Woodbridge of Vergennes was elected.
Mr. Everts, previous to 3d. ballot, withdrew the name of Mr. Hodges, stating that it was unsolicited on his part and that he should not receive the office if elected.

The following elections were also made:
J. Porter of Hartford, Directors of the
M. Wires of Underhill, of the
A. Keith of Shelton, State Prison
Hiram Harlow of Windsor, Supt. of the State Prison.
Calvin Jewett of St. Johnsbury, Commissioner of Insane.
Bank Commissioner, George C. West of Irasburgh.
Sergeant at arms, Luther Cross of Montpelier.

Resolutions. By Mr. Foster, that committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of compiling the laws of this State relating to common schools and of publishing the same for distribution; adopted.

Petitions Referred. Of Sewell Payne and others, in regard to the license law; to the Select committee. Of Samuel Nutt and others, for bank at White River Junction; to committee on Banks.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 A. M.

MAINE. The State of Maine owns a very large tract of land within her borders, much of which is heavily timbered, and of excellent soil. At the last session of her Legislature a law was passed granting to actual settlers one or two hundred acres, at their option, at the rate of fifty cents an acre. This price is to be paid in labor upon the public highways in the vicinity of the settlers themselves and under the direction of the Land Agent. No compensation in money is exacted by the State. Three years are given to perform the labor, one-third being required annually. The laws of that State also exempt the homestead from attachment and execution for debts, to the value of \$500. This policy is well calculated to help every man of even ordinary enterprise, to a permanent home, and will doubtless add to the prosperity of the State.—*Kennebec Sentinel*.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived at New York on Saturday afternoon. She left Chagres on the 9th, and Kingston on the 17th inst. She brings \$800,000 gold on freight, and a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

The news is not very important. The Mines continue to give the diggers a good return for their work, generally. On the Yuba river a company, who had completed their dam, by the first day and a half's work, with the use of one quicksilver machine, produced eighty pounds of gold. Yet close by these rich washings other companies have failed to realize their expenses. Four gentle men had arrived at San Francisco, from the Yuba, with an aggregate fortune of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. At the Miraposa Mines the diggers had struck a new lead which promised to be exceeding rich. One piece of quartz has been taken out, which weighed about 50 pounds, from which about six or eight pounds of pure gold were extracted. The first bushel, or one hundred pounds, of quartz taken out, yielded about \$2500 of the genuine ore.

The Marysville Herald says that the miners on Butte Creek at the dry diggings are averaging two ounces each per day.

The Stockton Times of Sept. 5, furnishes the following items from the Southern mines:
During the week several friends have visited us, with specimens taken from the different veins in the Southern district.

One of the most beautiful specimens was shown to us by Mr. Stillwell, its intrinsic value is nearly \$400 the piece is of pure gold of a deep rich yellow color. It was dug by a party in the rich gulch Mokelumne, from the same hole, 50 pounds were taken in eight days.

MORMON GULCH. We are informed by Mr. Jeffrey, who has just returned from a tour through the mines, that in his presence, before Colbrook's looking glass, a miner washed two pounds of gold from one pan of earth. The lucky individual had three pounds in half an hour.

The race is completed in Piora, and operations are commenced to dam the river. The miners are sanguine, and claims have sold at \$900 cash.

PINK CROSSING. From this quarter the reports are conflicting, a general impression is entertained that the bars are too deep to be reached by the present work, and that a larger company must be formed, if any advantage is to accrue from the speculation.

On Saturday last, two miners showed us 24 lbs of gold dust, part of which they had dug during the week preceding, at the rate of two lbs per day at the new diggings near Murphy's called Douglas's Flats, on the Stanislaus.

OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

OHIO.—Mr. Wood, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, is elected by a plurality of about 9 or 10,000 votes.

The Legislature.—The Assembly will stand 55 Whigs, 38 Locos, and 4 Free Soilers; the Senate, 18 Whigs, 16 Locos, and 3 Free Soilers.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Locos have carried the Legislature in this State but their majority is reduced from last year. The House will consist of about 49 Whigs, 50 Opposition. The Opposition will have 1 majority in the Senate.

Members of Congress.—The Whigs lose four members, including Levin (Native) and gain one. The delegation will probably stand 11 Whigs, 13 Opposition. Thaddeus Stevens is re-elected.

MARYLAND.—Lowe, Loco, is elected Governor by about 2000 majority but the Whigs have the Legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The returns from the third district, for member of Congress, in place of Gen. Wilson, stand as follows:—Perkins, Whig, 4609. Morrison, Loco, 4600. The towns to be heard gave nearly 100 majority at the last election. We judge from this that Mr. Perkins is elected, even counting the votes of the four towns which do not belong to the district, and which should not be counted.

LOUISIANA.—Judge Bullard, Whig is elected to succeed Mr. Conrad in Congress, by 150 majority.

FLORIDA.—The returns indicate the re-election of Mr. Cabell, Whig, to Congress, and a Whig majority in the Legislature.

BEGINNING WELL. The Ogdensburgh Railway, which has been in operation about a week has already killed two men. We copy the following from the Ogdensburgh Sentinel:—“Mr. John Norway, of Lisbon, was killed on the railroad on Friday afternoon last. In a drunken fit he went and laid down on the track, with his legs across the rail. The cars passed over him cutting both legs off and bruising his body badly. He was

taken up alive, but survived but a short time. No blame is attributable to the engineer.

We learn also that another man, an Irishman, was killed last week near the Madrid station, by recklessly throwing himself in front of the cars when they were in full motion—in fact killing himself.

THE RUTLAND HERALD.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

For Member of Congress from First District.

A. P. LYMAN of Bennington.

WE this week place under the editorial head, the name of Hon. A. P. Lyman for Member of Congress from the first district. The time is rapidly drawing near for another trial, and as good whigs it becomes us to prepare for the contest. The whig party both at their District Convention and at the September election have made choice of Mr. Lyman as the candidate of the party; and it is not for us at this juncture to put forth our individual preferences, if we have them.—Our democratic opponents are preparing for the contest and using every means to unite the two portions of that party upon a candidate whom they can all support, and this is no time for division in the whig ranks. Some of the most ardent friends of Mr. Miner, who entertain peculiar views of propriety and duty, will, no doubt, still adhere to him, but we believe very many of those who supported him at the former trial, regarded that trial merely as an expression of preference, and will now feel bound to come forward and elect the regular candidate, for it cannot be denied that Mr. Lyman is now the choice of the district. We believe also that very many who had allowed themselves to become prejudiced from the influence of interested politicians, are now beginning to open their eyes in the matter, and will not only as a matter of duty, but as one of choice, cast their suffrages for Mr. Lyman. With the Manchester Convention and the proceedings growing out of it, we have little to do, as the freemen by their votes at the ballot box have decided the questions there attempted to be settled, and our only duty as whigs, is to harmonize as much as possible all discordant feelings in the party, prepare for the contest, and give our nominee a hearty support. The issue is alone between the Whigs and the democrats, and we should prepare to meet it, not by divisions, but by union and action. An election at the next ballot must be had, and we believe that the first Congressional District of Vermont is not yet prepared to be misrepresented in Congress by a Locofoco, which will certainly be the case, if that party rallies, and those who supported Mr. Miner still persist in ruining him. We have however, too much confidence in the integrity of those who compose the whig party, to have any fears of the result, believing that we shall come out of the contest unscathed and victorious.

Mr. Lyman's pretended Locofoco Votes.

The principal reason assigned by Mr. Miner and his friends for not abiding by the decision made against him at the ballot box, and withdrawing from the contest, is that Mr. Lyman's plurality is composed of votes given by the opposite party. This assertion is easily made and as easily repeated, but we have looked in vain for any proof of it. We not only deny that there is any evidence of its truth, but on the contrary maintain that there is every reason to believe that Mr. Miner received a greater number of Locofoco votes in the district than Mr. Lyman did.

To prove that Mr. Lyman's plurality was composed of votes from the opposite party, the vote for him in Bennington has been referred to, and it is the only evidence of the fact that we have seen or heard adduced. It is true that the vote for Mr. Lyman in this town was 46 larger than for Gov. Williams, and 31 larger than for the best other candidate on the Whig ticket—the vote for Mr. Lyman being 609, for Gov. Williams 563 and for Senator Hatchelder 578. Calling the vote for Gov. Williams the true Whig strength, it would seem that 46 of Mr. Lyman's 609 votes were cast by men belonging to the opposite party, being nearly 8 per cent on his whole vote in the town.

But how stands the matter with Mr. Miner in the town of his residence? In Manchester Mr. Miner received 153 votes, while the vote for Gov. Williams was but 141, being an excess for Mr. Miner of 12;—and these 22 votes were obtained in the small number of 163, being 14 per cent on the whole of Mr. Miner's vote in that town. So that if Mr. Lyman has been guilty of receiving 8 per cent Locofoco votes, Mr. Miner has almost doubled him by allowing his to run up to 14 per cent.

But it may be said that the comparative votes for Mr. Lyman and Gov. Williams in Bennington does not show the full Locofoco vote for Mr. Lyman because Mr. Miner received 65 votes in that town. So also Mr. Lyman received 46 votes in Manchester, which places Mr. Miner in a similar position in his town. So much of the minority vote of either town as was cast by whigs should doubtless be reckoned against the majority candidate in determining the number of opposition votes received by him.

We have the strongest reasons for believing that a very large proportion of Mr. Miner's vote in this town came from the opposite party; one of which is that among Mr. Miner's active friends and supporters in this town was Mr. McDaniel, the democratic candidate for town representation.

We have never heard it questioned that Mr. Lyman's full vote in Manchester came from Whigs, and we have no doubt that taking both Manchester and Bennington Mr. Miner's vote from Locofocos was fully equal to that of Mr. Lyman's.

Throughout the district the sympathies of the opposite party were generally with Mr. Miner, from the circumstances that he was deemed the irregular and weaker candidate, and because Mr. Lyman by his actual political exertions had made himself most offensive to that party. And although the Locofoco votes given for either Mr. Lyman or Mr. Miner were not numerous, yet if all the votes in the district cast by members of that party could be sifted and separated from the votes of both candidates, we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Lyman's plurality would be increased by it.

There is not the shadow of excuse, either in principle or in fact, for the attempt of Mr. Miner's friends to go behind the ballot as cast, to justify them in disregarding the moral effect of it as a Whig vote against their candidate.—It is in fact about the slimmest pettifoggery that was ever attempted in political warfare. We should think much better of those who pretend thus to justify themselves for repudiating this verdict in favor of Mr. Lyman at the polls, and they would think better of themselves hereafter—if, instead of thus skulking the decision, they would come out manfully and declare that they will disregard entirely any nomination—whether made by a convention of delegates, or a vote of the whole party at the polls, unless it be in favor of the candidate they choose to support. This is plainly the purport and effect of their conduct, and it would be much more manly and honorable for them to confess it at once.—*Vt. State Banner*.

In the Legislative Caucus of the Whig Members of both Houses for the nomination of a Candidate for United States Senator, there was but one balloting, which resulted as follows:

For Solomon Foot, 76
“ Samuel S. Phelps, 33
“ Timothy Follett, 21
“ Stephen Royce, 11

65
Mr. Foot's majority over all, 11

The receipts of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for the past four months, have been as follows:

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July, 20,421 64
Aug. \$26,957 97
Sept. 28,750 00

Average receipts per month, \$23,818 72
The earnings of five months from Jan. 1st, the time of opening the road to June 1st, were \$57,062.75 an average of \$11,412.55 per month. This statement exhibits an increase of over 100 per cent.—\$300,000 of 8 per cent preferred stock has been taken in Boston and Vermont, and the balance (\$200,000) will probably be taken in New York. Its business so far for the month of October, shows a decided increase over that of every former month, and when the numerous connections are made at Rutland, the business will probably be much larger.

OLDEST INHABITANT.—Mr. Peck, the assistant Marshall for taking the Census is the town of Pomfret, returns the name of Peter Nassau, a colored man born in Martineau, now residing in Pomfret, of the age of one hundred and twenty years. We frequently see this veteran in the streets. Tho' somewhat lame, he walks without apparent difficulty.—*Woodstock Mercury*.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE.—The next quarter (of 11 weeks) of this highly popular institution will commence on the 18th of November. We learn that the new and elegant three story building recently erected, is now completed and furnished throughout with new furniture. Owing to the number of students, we understand Mr. Pease intends to add still another building in the Spring.

Fourteen competent teachers (including Mr. Buteau, M. D. from Paris) have been engaged for the several departments. This institution is for ladies exclusively, and ranks equal to any in the country.

THE LIVING AGE.—No. 336 of this work is on our table. The number opens with a rich review, entitled the “Mysteries of History” followed by a capital tale, headed the “Origin of Epping Hunt.” Maurice Kernay is continued in this number, which is enriched with choice poetry, news items &c. &c. SPENCER has it for sale.

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The census returns thus far obtained in Vermont indicate a decrease of population in about half of the towns since 1840

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We copy the foregoing from the Burlington Courier, a free soil paper, edited by E. A. Stansbury, a renegade whig.—It is precisely the kind of talk we should expect from a man who had once betrayed his friends for considerable less than a “mess of pottage.” It is proverbial that renegades cherish a far more malignant hatred towards their former collaborators and associates than life-long opponents, and for this reason we are not surprised that Mr. Stansbury manifests such a fierce opposition to Mr. Lyman. He is bound to oppose everything calculated to subvert the true interests and welfare of the whig party, and in doing it, he does not hesitate to stoop to such untruthful and ungenerously abusive language as we have quoted above. We respectfully invite the attention of the free soil voters in this county to the ruthless attack upon one of their citizens. We misapprehend their temper and disposition if they allow it to pass unrebuked.—*Vt. State Banner*.

CENSUS RETURNS.

WINDSOR COUNTY.		
Towns.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1840.
Woodstock,	3041	3315
Bridgewater,	1311	1363
Hartford,	2159	2194
Norwich,	1978	2218
Sharon,	1240	1371
Weston,	954	1032
Chester,	2001	2305
Andover,	725	877
Covendish,	1366	1427
Wentworthfield,	1900	2081
Bethel,	1646	1826
Ludlow,	1619	1363

WINDHAM COUNTY.		
Towns.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1840.
Bentleyboro,	3815	2633
Guilford,	1321	1555
Marlboro,	890	1027
Vernon,	824	705
Dummerston,	1600	1263
Wardsboro,	1121	1102

RUTLAND COUNTY.		
Towns.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1840.
Rutland,	3700	2708
Poultney,	2530	1878
Danby,	1536	1379
Castleton,	2932	1769
Mr. Tabor,	309	226
Middletown,	876	1057
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SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Joseph B. Beaman was almost instantly killed at North Fairfax, on the 13th inst., by the bursting of a shot-gun. The breech-pin, being badly secured, entered his forehead, and lodged in the back part of his head. Mr. Beaman was the son of Lucas R. Beaman, Esq., was twenty eight years of age, a very worthy young man of the highest respectability.—*St. Albans Messenger*.

THE N. H. LOCO FOCO STATE CONVENTION met at Concord on Thursday, and nominated Hon. John Atwood, of New Boston, for Governor, by the following vote: Whole number, 174; necessary for a choice, 88. John Atwood 96, Thomas P. Treadwell 49, Noah Martin 21, Richard Jenness 7, scattering 1. A series of resolutions was adopted unanimously, one of which deprecates sectional issues in our national councils, &c., and another approves of the course of the New Hampshire Locofoco members of Congress at the late session, both of whom voted for the Fugitive Slave law.

THE MAIL ROBBERY AT PHILADELPHIA.

It seems that on Monday evening, a man of doubtful repute, from Baltimore, while somewhat intoxicated, met ex-police officer Stubbins, and that he knew all about the robbery, and that inasmuch as he had been badly treated by the parties, he had determined to expose them. He then proceeded to make a disclosure, which led to the arrest of five men, in five different houses in Federal street, between Broad street and long lane, and known as Run Row, Philadelphia. The accused were taken to the station house, at the corner of Schuylkill, Eighth and Brighton sts., and after an examination by Mayor Jones, and an examination by Mayor Jones, Mr. Ashmead, the United States District Attorney, being present, they were committed in default of \$50000 bail each.—The accused are all foreigners, and most of them are old offenders. It appears that the mail car was entered by false keys, the pouches thrown out, and then gathered up and taken to a stable in the rear of Run Row, where the letters were assorted, opened and plundered.

The Fugitive Slave law was enacted by the aid of thirty votes from the free States. Of these votes twenty-seven were Locofocos, three were Whigs. But, say our Free Soil friends, “one party is just as bad as the other on the slavery question.” Of these twenty-seven Locofocos, four in a single State have received the endorsement of their constituents by re-election in the very freshness and excitement of the law. Yes, in a border State, one of the two States in which the operation of the law was most demanded, four Locofocos who voted for this law have been elected over candidates who were opposed to it. But “one side,” we are told, “is quite as bad as the other.”—*Providence Journal*.

Mr. Attorney General Crittenden left Washington, on Wednesday evening, on a visit to Kentucky, for the purpose of removing his family to the seat of Government.

IMPORTANT FROM THE HAYTIAN EMPIRE.—We have received private advices from Port au Prince, of the 20th ult., which indicate a war of extermination between the Haytiens and Dominicans on that beautiful island. We learn that the armistice between Souleuvre and the Dominicans was to expire on the 30th, and that Souleuvre was collecting an army to renew the war. Without our interposition the Haytiens will attempt a bloody massacre of the Dominicans.—The war is